

By Authority



Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1864 IN REGUS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1889.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

In reply to the third interrogatory propounded in Menday's Bulletin, we are able to say that the result has fully justified the course of the Government in rejecting the bids for removing the buildings from Kakaako to the new leper station and undertaking the work on its own account. Any one who doubts this statement or wishes the figures can, we presume, be fully satisfied by applying at the Bureau of Public Works.

THE HILO ASSASSINS.

The circumstances connected with the latest murder at Hilo are such as to furnish material for serious thought. There seems very little doubt that the authorities have to deal with a desperate and well organized gang of criminals, who will stop at nothing in the pursuit of their ends, whether the same be plunder, revenge, or the protection of their confederates. The original victim in the Honoum case was a Chinaman, who was employed by the Government in the capacity of policeman, detective, or something of the kind. For this reason undoubtedly, partly in revenge, and partly as a warning to others of his countrymen not to engage in similar service, he was made away with under circumstances which for a long time defied the best efforts of the police authorities to unravel. At length, after months of labor, evidence was obtained which secured the committing of one man for trial on a charge of murder, and pointed very strongly to the complicity of others. And now it appears, a principal witness in the case has been waylaid and killed by parties who have thus far escaped discovery or identification. These occurrences, especially when taken in connection with other crimes of violence which have occurred on the same island, and for which two prisoners are now under sentence of death, indicate a degree of boldness and desperateness on the part of the criminal class, which the people of Hawaii may well regard with alarm. The almost certain existence of an organized gang who are prepared to murder public officers for discharging their duty, and then make away with the witnesses relied upon to secure the conviction of the murderers, calls for the utmost vigilance, activity, and determination on the part of the officers of the Government. Parties to whom any complicity in the series of crimes can be brought home, should be prosecuted with all possible vigor and punished to the fullest extent of the law. We believe both the police and the prosecuting officers are fully alive to the necessities of the situation, and are prepared to do everything in their power to secure the ends of justice.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The affairs of the Panama Canal Company have reached a crisis. Enormous sums of money have been raised and spent, the treasury is practically exhausted, dividends have ceased, the stock has dropped to one-fourth its nominal value, the public decline to make further investments, and the canal is nowhere near completion. De Lesseps is certainly a remarkable man. He has the brain to conceive and the will to execute grand enterprises. He has exhibited wonderful energy, sodacity and personal magnetism, and has been for years the idol of his countrymen, by whom he is habitually spoken of as "The Great Frenchman." But now even his great personal popularity and prestige seem in danger of collapse.

Just how much money has been poured into the ever yawning chasm of the company's treasury is not exactly known. De Lesseps is never over communicative concerning the details of his operations. According to the best information attainable, the amount is about 1,500,000,000 francs, \$300,000,000, the greater part of which has been subscribed in France. In view of the impossibility of ascertaining, even approximately, the sum required to complete the work, it is not strange that people should hesitate about dropping any more of their hard cash into such an apparently bottomless pit.

We have spoken of De Lesseps' audacity. In fact the readiness and positiveness with which he makes promises, and when these have been falsified by the progress of events, the equal readiness and positiveness with which he makes new ones, is something phenomenal. This positive and self-confident way of asserting what he could do, and when the canal would be finished, has undoubtedly had much to do with his success heretofore. No shadow of doubt ever appeared in his manner or his language: he was always absolutely certain of everything.

But it appears that this cock-sure style of doing business has been somewhat overdone, and now there comes a not unnatural reaction. His original promise was that the canal should be completed in 1886. That time having passed with the work not much more than fairly under way, 1889 was fixed as the date for the finish, and that statement was stuck to with the greatest possible assurance for three years. Now that 1889 has come, we are told with an air of undiminished confidence that ships will pass through the canal in 1890. But people who have figured the matter out from the company's report declare that, taking the amount of excavating accomplished during the last year and the amount remaining to be done as a basis, it will require at least five years to complete the work. No wonder the French are beginning to lose faith in their hero.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A brief discussion of this subject which appeared about two weeks ago, showed how little our people, even those who ought to be well informed, know about either the law or the practice. In the session laws of 1878, p. 19, occurs the following:

It shall be incumbent upon the fathers, if living, of any child born in this Kingdom, and if not living, or if the child be illegitimate, upon the mother, within three months after the birth of such child, to notify some Registrar of births and deaths in the district of the name and sex and date of the birth of said child.

Any neglect to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section, shall subject the delinquent on conviction before any Police or District Justice, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense.

During the session of the Legislature of 1884 the law of 1878 was amended to read:

Every father, if living, of any child born in the Kingdom, or in any case the father is not living or if the child be illegitimate, the mother of such child, shall within one month after its birth, notify some government school teacher of the district in which the child was born, of the date of birth, name and sex of the child.

The twenty-five dollar penalty is continued.

The school teachers, as we have already explained, collect these names, and always report them to their respective school agents, who in turn forward a table, quarterly, to the Board of Education. There is no doubt that these tables are merely approximate, however, and they will never be more than that until the penalty has been enforced. When people know that neglect to perform a certain duty is followed by a mulct in a possibly heavy fine, they will see that their duties are performed. The law, however, should be changed as to the keeper of the register. However well it might have answered to use the school-masters for this purpose ten or twenty years ago, their usefulness in this direction has come to an end at least in the districts that have a large foreign population, as around the great plantations. The agent of the Board of Health should be the registrar. In fact the law of 1884 distinctly provides for this in case of deaths:

Every minister of religion or other person officiating at a burial, or in case of a burial without religious services, any undertaker or other person having in charge a burial, shall, within ten days after such burial, notify the Agent of the Board of Health for the district in which such burial has taken place, the name, sex, age and nationality of the deceased or as many of these facts as can be ascertained.

This provision of the law, except in the district of Honolulu, has never been carried out by the Board of Health. The Board of Education, though not required by law to keep the register of deaths, has continued to do so straight along.

It would appear therefore that, so far as statutory provisions are concerned, but very little more is needed. With a slight change as to the persons who are to act as registrars, we have quite as much law as is necessary to secure a full and reliable registration. The main thing required is to set the machinery of the law in motion. A few convictions, and the evidence of a determination on the part of the Government to follow the

matter up systematically, would have a wonderfully stimulating effect. In so small a community as this, such statistics should come as near absolute accuracy as they do in any country in the world.

THE PALI ROAD.

The unexpectedly large patronage accorded our street railroad even from the day of its opening, the increasing public interest in the Pearl River project and brightening prospects for its success, as well as the general improvement in road administration all over the country makes the condition and prospects of the direct means of communication between Honolulu and the windward side of this island a timely subject for consideration. If we admit the probability of the first fifteen miles of the steam railroad being constructed within the time its projectors propose, its extension beyond Pearl River is a matter belonging to the more distant and very uncertain future.

If, again, we suppose the road to be continued to Waiailua, and even around through the two Koolaus, no one probably expects that its business will justify the expense of such engineering as would be involved in tunneling the mountain or climbing its almost perpendicular side to connect with Honolulu by the way of either the Nuuanu or Kalihi valleys. Communication with that portion of the Koolau side where most of the population is to be found, and where the best capabilities for future development exist, if undertaken by rail via Waiailua, would involve a journey of from fifty to seventy miles to reach points which are within ten to twenty miles of Honolulu via Nuuanu valley and the Pali.

This latter route then is the one upon which we must, for as long a time as we can reasonably forecast the future, depend for our ordinary means of communication with the entire Koolau region from Kahuku to Kaneohe, a distance along the coast of nearly thirty miles. The construction of a good practicable carriage road, one on which one or two horse teams with ordinary vehicles can be driven either up or down with ease and safety, by persons of ordinary skill, has been for years a crying want. No probable extension of the steam railway is likely to render this need any the less urgent.

The way in which this important matter has been trifled with for years forms by no means the least disgraceful of the many disgraceful chapters in the past administrative history of the country. The repeated large appropriations, never expended, or squandered on senseless projects, the positive and reiterated promises made only to be broken, and the patience of the people whose interests and convenience were contemptuously ignored, are all matters still fresh in our memories.

We consider that the Legislature at its last session failed very decidedly in its duty, in not appropriating the full amount estimated as necessary to build this road complete, especially as they had an Administration to deal with which could be trusted to carry out the measure in good faith, and spend the money for the purpose intended. Instead of the \$30,000 estimated as sufficient to complete the work, the sum of \$10,000 was voted. How the Government propose spending this money we are not informed, nor indeed do we know that any decision has been reached in the matter. As what is required is not an improvement in the present road, but the construction of a new one on quite a different grade, the best plan would seem to be to commence such a road upon what our engineers decide to be the best route, and carry on the work as far as the appropriation lasts, trusting to the next legislature to appropriate the balance. It seems probable that the expenditure of the \$10,000 will render it possible to estimate more accurately than could otherwise be done the amount required to complete the work. If this plan is pursued and the next legislature shows that appreciation of the practical needs of the country which we may reasonably expect, we ought to see a good road completed inside of two years from the present time.

Honolulu Engine Company No. 1.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the above named company was held on Thursday evening, 25th inst., Foreman, presiding. The company unanimously voted to celebrate the anniversary of the Fire Department by having a parade drill and banquet on February 12th, Coronation Day, instead of February 3d, the latter falling on Sunday. After the appointment of a committee on arrangements and finance the meeting adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

A Query.

MR. EDITOR: A would-be investor in bonds of the Pearl River Railroad would like to be authoritatively informed whether such bonds are subject to government taxation or not. One per cent. constitutes a material difference in the income from an investment. INQUIRER.

Honolulu, Jan. 25, 1889.

For Whose Benefit?

MR. EDITOR: Mr. Dillingham has shown a small margin of \$8,000 profit on the Oahu Railroad, after allowing exceptional privileges to bondholders. I should like to know if the road is intended mainly for the advantage of the bondholders.

A WOULD-BE INVESTOR.

January 25.

Pearl River Railway.

MR. EDITOR: In reply to questions by subscribers for bonds, as to expense of traveling daily to and from Ewa, I beg to say, all purchasers of lots from the company will be able to make special rates, which will be found satisfactory. Many persons were very sure the "trams" could never pay at such low fares. I think they will live to be surprised again at the low rates it will be possible to carry people on the steam road, and still make it pay well. We all live to learn.

B. F. DILLINGHAM.

The Germans in Samoa—Reply to "A German."

MR. EDITOR: Some person apparently unfamiliar with affairs in Samoa lets off a little ungentelemanly bile in the Saturday's issue of the Bulletin. Let me tell that German, and those who are liable to be misled by him, a few things and ask him a few questions.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Klein who is not a renegade German but American born, an employee of the New York World, and a bright specimen of that brilliant genus homo, the American newspaper reporter, and long before he will hang to any tree the real German renegade Brandeis will probably be hung and beheaded by the Samoans, even though he be supported and directed in his rascally intrigues by German officials.

The Germans make a great hue and cry because Klein, an American, is supposed to have joined the patriots in Samoa to resist their foreign invaders. Miserable babyish squeal! Does not "A German" know that his government connived at the intrigues of the "long Dutch handled firm" in Samoa and in direct violation of their Treaty with King Mafetua permitted a man by the name of Brandeis to lead a petty rebellion against the King, and gave him moral and material aid? Then failing in this they broke faith with the United States and England, and against every principle of justice and international law deported the King and expropriated a number of his Chiefs, setting up an ignorant puppet as King. Then when the Chiefs and the people rose up in their dignity and resented the indignities against them, and chose another Mafetua for King, and rebelled against the wretched puppet set up over them, again do German gunboats, violating every principle of humanity, justice, Christianity and civilization, bombard their villages, slaughter innocent women and children, and destroy their homes. Then in the height of their arrogance they attempt to land on territory on which they have no moral right, and take sides with a weak and wretched faction against the patriots, firing a volley into them and in return getting their just deserts. The German consulate, the "long Dutch handled firm," Brandeis the renegade, and German naval officers, have been responsible for a most deplorable series of blunders and outrages, and now become "a German" and howls because an American takes direct sides with the patriots, while all of Christian America and England look quietly on in sympathy with the poor Samoans. Shades of Hades and of all the South Sea pirates, can your records produce darker deeds than these? Is it not about time that America and England joined hands and did more than protest against the prostitution of ships of an imperial navy to such piratical outrages?

As for the Germans having the largest interests in Samoa I can only tell "a German" that could impartially courts adjudicate upon land titles there and force the "long Dutch handled firm" to relinquish every square inch of illegally acquired (robbed) lands, Germans' interests would dwindle away, while the American "Polynesian Land Co." the English McArthur and Cornwall estates, and the numerous legitimate holdings of Americans and English would give them the prominence. Germany does but one-third of Samoa's trade, England and America do the other two-thirds.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE, HUMANITY AND THE SAMOAN PATRIOTS.

Reception.

On the 30th inst., the Chinese New Year, Mr. and Mrs. C. Along will hold a reception between the hours of 8 and 11 p. m., at their home on Nuuanu Avenue, when they will be happy to welcome their friends, to whom this invitation is most cordially extended.

THE HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Goods Sent to the Islands in Three Years.

Through the courtesy of D. A. McKinley, Hawaiian Consul-General for the Pacific Coast, the following figures have been obtained concerning the trade between this port and the Hawaiian Islands since July, 1885, when Mr. McKinley took charge of the Consulate in this city. The business of the Consulate shows that during the time specified there was sent from this port to the islands American merchandise to the value of \$9,600,000, the shipments averaging over \$700,000 per quarter, except for the third quarter of 1887, when they fell off nearly one-third in amount. This was due to the fact that early in July of that year news was received here of the "revolution" that had taken place about the 1st of that month, and local shippers were, therefore, cautious in their consignments to their Honolulu correspondents.

That this movement was a healthy one, and its consequences accurately predicted before it was set on foot, is shown by the fact that the shipments during the next three months—the last quarter of 1887—rose in value nearly \$1,000,000 above the mean for the whole three and one-half years.

From that time up to the close of 1888 San Francisco's trade with the islands has been steady and good.—S. F. Chronicle.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SQUIBS.

The N. Y. Tribune is responsible for the following specimen of what may be called international poetry: Said Admiral Luce to Legitimate: "Things are not always what they seem: My guns can make the welkin ring, But if you do the proper thing, You need not dread to hear them roar, For wine shall shatter your streets, not gore."

Said Legitimate to Admiral Luce: "I much prefer that sort of juice; I do not think it quite polite For giants to exploit their might, But since you play with loaded dice, Just put the bottles on the ice."

The Republican papers in the United States cannot resist the temptation to poke sticks at the boldness of the Administration in dealing with the Haytian affair, when contrasted with the timid and hesitating course pursued in Samoa. Says the Wheeling Intelligencer: "It must have been a sublime sight to see the Haytian 'coon coming down before the American Navy—not a chance to shoot. There are other 'coons that would have said, 'Shoot and be blown to you, sir!'"

The Chicago Tribune remarks: "The application of electricity had a wonderful effect in strengthening Dr. Carver's arms while he was shooting glass balls in Minneapolis last week. It seems a pity that it has never occurred to President Cleveland to attach an electric battery to Mr. Bayard's backbone."

Hawaiian Hotel Arrivals.

Jan. 22.—W. T. Seward, Beaufort, S. C.; E. A. Ward, New York; Miles Postlethwaite, Whitehaven, England; Mrs. Moses Brown, S. Wistar Brown, Jr., Philadelphia; J. F. Siebe, Mrs. O. Belan, Mrs. Meyerstein and daughter, San Francisco; Rev. J. J. Emerson, Honolulu; Leopold Field and wife, London; F. E. DeCourcy, U. S. Army; Robert R. Hind, Kohala.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of M. DICKSON. Notice is hereby given that THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the Court Room of the Allotment Hall, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing the petition of said bankrupt for discharge from debts, with and without creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1252-31

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of A. H. NEE, of Hanalei, Hawaii, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice Dole.

On reading and filing the petition of John F. Hackfeld of Honolulu, alleging that said A. H. NEE died intestate at Hanalei aforesaid, on the 27th day of December, 1888, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to him. It is ordered that WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and is appointed for hearing and petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of the Allotment Hall, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons claiming to be creditors of said deceased, or who may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted. Honolulu, January 24, 1889.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1252-31

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION for Allowance of Accounts, and of resignation of W. C. Parks, In Probate. In the matter of the Guardianship of JOHN BOBBLE, of Honolulu, Oahu, a person of unsound mind. At Chambers, before Judd, C. J. On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of W. C. Parks and M. A. Gonsalves, Guardians of the Estate of John Bobble, of Honolulu, Oahu, of unsound mind, wherein they ask to be allowed \$2,547.29, and ask that the same may be granted and approved, and that a final order may be made discharging him (W. C. Parks) and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Guardian. It is ordered that WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice, at Chambers, be and is appointed for hearing and petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of the Allotment Hall, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons claiming to be creditors of said deceased, or who may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted. Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this third day of January, A. D. 1889.

By the Court: J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk. 1252-31

Executor's Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of MRS. LAURA F. DICKSON, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of the said Mrs. Laura F. Dickson, deceased, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if they exist, to the undersigned, at his office in the Banking House of Bishop & Co., corner of Market Street, and Kahu-mauna Street, in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred. W. F. ALLEN, Executor. Dated at Honolulu, Jan. 8, 1889. 1252-31